cences by the Oldest Citizen in the Scioto Valley-A Chillicothe Author.

The lives of three of Ohio's distinguished early Governors who are buried at Chillicothe were sketched in a preceding paper, and the career of Nathaniel Massie, declared to have been elected Governor by the Legislature, was also

duly exploited.

The fourth Governor of Ohio chosen from Ross

The fourth Governor of Ohio chosen from Ross County was William Allen, who, like most of the others from the Scioto Valley, was of Southern birth and extraction.

William Allen was born at Edentown, Chowan County, South Carolina, in 1807. Both of his parents died while he was a very young child, and his training devolved upon his only sister, a woman of atrong character, who was also the mother of Allen G. Thurman.

William Allen's sister did a great deal for him, and she not only made him a manly boy, but she managed the small estate that was left him with such excellent wisdom that she was enabled to give him the advantage of the best schools.

best schools.

In 1831 Mrs. Thurman removed with her husband to Chillicothe, leaving her brother to attend a private academy at Lynchburg, Va. Two years later he, too, came to Chio, and continued his studies at the old academy in Chillicothe. It is said that he made the journey from Lynchburg, Va., to Chillicothe alone and on foot.

from Lynchburg, Va., to Chillicothe alone and on foot.

When young Allen had finished his academic career he entered the law office of Edward King, the able son of Rufus King, of New York. While studying his text books young Allen devoted a good deal of time to the cultivation of an effective manner of public speaking, to which talent he was so much indebted for success in public life.

Allen made, it is believed, his first speech in one of the lower rooms of the old State House.

one of the lower rooms of the old State House, where he addressed a debating club, of which William Allen was admitted to the practice of law before he was twenty years of age, and he

must have been uncommonly mature to have hoped to compete in any way with a Bar which was distinguished for its ability. He became a partner of his preceptor, William King, and soon began to make an impression as an advo-He was tall and impressive in figure, and was ossessed of a voice of wonderful power and

flexibility.

While still a very young man he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of his district and elected by a majority of one vote. He was the youngest man in the Twenty-third Congress, but he filled a respectable place

in it.
In the first month of 1837, Mr. Allen made a speech at a banquet in Columbus that made a profound impression, and one altogether favorable to him. The result was that he was nominated and elected to the U.S. Senate as the

hated and elected to the U. S. Senate as the successor of Thomas Ewing.

Mr. Allen was re-elected to the Senate before the close of his first term, and it was during these twelve years of public life at Washington that his powers attained their fullest and most effective development. He was for a great many years chairman of the Committee on Forcing Relations.

eign Relations.

In 1845 Senator Allen married Mrs. Effe McArthur Coons, the handsome daughter of ex-Governor Duncan McArthur. Old Governor McArthur disliked Senator Allen very heartily, but that did not prevent a sincere attachment springing up between the two younger people.

ment springing up to the control of the control of

August, 1873, the Democratic party of Ohio



GOVERNOR WILLIAM ALLEN.

was finally determined to press the nomination upon Senator Allen, in the hope that the older citizens of the State wou'd rally to his support. They did so, and he was the only candidate on the ticket elected. In 1875 Governor Allen was renominated, and was defeated by R. B. Hayes. He died in 1879, at Fruit Hill, where most of his

He died in 1879, at Fruit Hill, where most of his time after his marriage was spent.

An old friend of Governor Allen has just told me an anecdote which is worth repeating. The Governor was very fond of his residence, Fruit Hill, and had caused a very spacious covered veranda to be built around it in order that he might have a sheltered piace for walking when he chose to take it in that way. This veranda was uncommonly wide and often attracted attantion by reason of its great dimensions. One was uncommonly wide and often attracted at-tention by roason of its great dimensions. One morning a Yankee book agent trudged out to Fruit Hill to seil a copy of some subscription book of little value to the old Governor. The agent was not in the best of spirits, and as he turn-ed to depart without having rands a sale he reien was not in the best of spirits, and as he turned to depart without having made a sale, he remarked: "Governor, it appears to me you've got a mighty sight shed-room around this house." The allusion to the porches touched the old man's fancy, and he called the dejected agent back, purchased a book and invited him to dine with him.

to dine with him.

There were few men of larger acquaintance in the Scioto Valley than E. P. Kendrick, the surveyor of the Virginia military lands. His long, useful life was full of interesting events. He was not among the first settlers of Chillicothe, but he spent about seventy years of his life there.

Eleazer Porter Kendrick was born in Hance.

Eleazer Porter Kendrick was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, the seat of Dartmouth College, September 16, 1790. The college was a mission school for Indians when E. P. Kenmission school for Indians when E. P. Ken-drich's grandfather emigrated from Connecti-cut to Hanover, where he was killed by a fal-ing tree, white engaged in the construction of a log cable. The family is English in its origin, and by virtue of tradition is descended from Richard Cour de Lion, the coat of arms being a lion rampant. This family has pro-duced a great many eminent men, both in this country and in Faciland. Dr. A. C. Kendrick. country and in England. Dr. A. C. Kendrick, the well known Greek scholar, is one of its members, and Dr. Nathaniel Kondrick, the founder and one of the early Presidents of Ham-ilton College, was a brother of E. P. Kendrick.



auditor. He served one term and was succeeded by his son Samuel. This closed his public career, which was a busy one, thoroughly interwoven with the history of Ohio's first apital. So far as we can learn, the oldest living white

So far as we can learn, the oldest living white person in the Scioto Valley is Samuel Lutz, who lives just beyond the Ross County line. in Saltcreek Township, Pickaway County.

"Squire Samuel Lutz came from a "Pennsylvania Dutch" family. He was born in 1789, and, though lacking but two years of a century of life, he is possessed of all his faculties and senses. He can see to read without the aid of glasses and enjoys life with apparently youthful zest. He has considerable physical vigor and at times a fine flow of spirits, which makes his old age a blessing instead of a burden to those about him.

Samuel Lutz is a man of small stature, but

those about him.

Samuel Lutz is a man of small stature, but his head is large and of good shape. He has thin, straggling gray hairs, which almost disappear on the dome of the skull. His eyes are small, bright, twinkling, and indicate that the brain behind them is still active and sound. He frequently laughs in a pleasant, merry way, and is very engaging in conversation.



SAMUEL LUTZ.

Notwithstanding the rare old age with which Samuel Lutz has been blessed, there is something pathetic about the venerable man who has so long survived the generation that he commenced life with. He stands to-day like a melancholy monument of the past—of a century crowded with the world's most prodigious and significant history. He was a child when the French Revolution struck the knell of kingly oppression. He saw the star of Napoleon rise to its zenith and then sink back into the horizon and night of St. Helena. He recalls the death of Washington and other illustrious patriots of rowded with the world's most prodigious and significant history. He was a child when the French Revolution struck the knell of kingly oppression. He saw the star of Napoleon rise to its zenith and then sink back into the horizon and other illustrious patriots of this country. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was thirteen years of age when Ohio was undired into the Union, and his faithful memory recalls in an accurate, circumstantial and picturesque way the great events of the century. It is needless to say that he has more personal knowledge of the practical history of the Scioto Valley than any porson living.

Dr. W. W. Waddle, of Chillicothe, who is writing about Mr. Lutz for the Adelphi News, and of whose letter free use has been made, writing about Mr. Lutz for the Adelphi News, and of whose letter free use has been made, says the 'Squire, as he is called, has but one ambition, and that is to reach his one hundredth year. His wishes to do this for the sake of his children, who he thinks have a great deal of pride in his old age. 'Squire Lutz is singularly free from egotism, and he does justice to all the events which he describes. His life has been an industrious, upright and successful one, and what he has to say will command attention and respect.

events which he describes. His life has been an industrious, upright and successful one, and what he has to say will command attention and respect.

Mr. Lutz talks fluently and often with a good deal of energy. Said he:

"I was born in 1789, is the year that Washington was first inaugurated President of the United States. My birthplace was Northampton County, in Pennsylvania, very close to the line of Bucks County. The date of my birth was the 18th of March. Washington was to have been inaugurated on the 4th of that month, but this insallation into office did not really occur, on account of some political difficulties, until the latter part of April. So you see that I am in reality older than the Federal Government. On the 18th of October, 1802, my father, and Uncle Jacob, and John Lutz, bought 416 acres in the south part of this section. It had been entered by John Shoemaker in May, 1801. Shoemaker had sold 200 of his entry to John May. John Karshner, sr., now owns all but 186 acres of that land. There were, when we came here, a number of settlements along Sait Creek, but very few people were attracted to the uplands. The land along Sait Creek, but very few people were attracted to the uplands. The land along Sait Creek, Plum Run, and along Kinnikinnick, including Beech Fork, and thence on to the river, was very rich and fertile prairie. Wherever there was high ground it was well timbered. This extent of prairie was in some places quite narrow, and in the old Pike Hole prairie was at places quite swampy. The latter had been under water so long that it produced but one kind of grass, which was called "sour grass," and which strongly resembled wheat before it heads out. When it was young and tender it made excellent hay, but when it attained a certain age it grew very rank and stiff, and was worthless as fodder.

"Just about the time of our removal—or shortly before—I remember that there was much excitement about that election and a great deal of feeling was aroused.

"I can well recall the erection of this part

about that election and a great deal of feeling was aroused.

"I can well recall the erection of this part of the Northwest Territory into the State of Ohio, and was in Chillicothe when the first State Legislature met there in 1800 and 1805. Lawyer Michael Baldwin, of Chillicothe, was the first speaker of the House of Representatives.

"I was married on the 15th of October, 1811. My wife's name was Elizabeth Feterolt, who came here from Buoka County, Pennsylvania, in 1807. She was not quite eighteen years old when we were united. But," said the "Spuire, with an amused lengh, "we didn't have any old maids in those days. From 1619 until 1800 young men were lessaly on the lookout for marriageable females, and when a new family put in an appearance the girls never lacked for suitors. There was a general rush, and a short and sharp courtainty resulted in matrimony.

"People in these days did not appear to be so

and a short and sharp courtship resulted in matrimony.

"People in those days did not appear to be so destrous of secumulating large fortunes as they are now. And there was a wide difference between the Pennsylvanians and the Virginians, who were the original settlers of this country.

The Pennsylvanians could beat the Virginians in raising grain, but the latter were their superiors in stock raising. Then Virginia had a hundred pears the start of the Northern State. Slavery made some difference, but the ordinance of 1357 effectually prevented that from ever gaining a Spothold in Ohio or the Northwest Territory.

gints Military District, who had become a lawyer at Chillicothe, told the young man that
there seemed to be a good husband in
the new State, and S. B. Kenderick was entout with a stock of goods. The stock was
ahipped by see to Philadelphis, hauled in
wagons to Pritisburgh, thence conveyed in fishboats to Portsmouth, from which point it was
brought in wagons to Chillicothe.

Mr. Kendrick was in business for a few years,
but in 1871 began the purchase of lands in the
Virginia Military District. He made at one
time a long journey on horseback to a remote
part of Virginia to purchase a thousand acres of
land in Fayette County.

Mr. Kendrick became the deputy to the Surveyor-General of the land in the Virginia Military District, and he was often associated in
his work with General McArthur. After two
are Governor The was appointed by the there
of the West, to survey defiatively-Goneral
of the West, to survey defiatively-Goneral
but he took a clerkship in the general office at
Chillicothe instead, where he remained for six
or seven years, when he was detailed to fix the
boundary line between India - and Michigan.

In 1985 Mr. Kendrick was cleoted county surveyor os the Democratic ticket, and he held
that position till he transferred it to his son. It
was the discharge of the duties of this office
that brought him into such close and frequent
rolation with the people of the Scioto Valley
and made his perinaps the most familiar face and
general in the suspended by James K. Ford, President, and James Buchanan, Scoretary of State,
While Mr. Kendrick was in the post-office be
was attracted by the bright intelligence of
Allen G. Thurman, who as a boy was living
with his parents in Chillicothe. Mr. Kendrick
made him a clerk in the office, and stocked
him a clerk in the office, and

many the next. The French got well paid back for their brutal work, though, when the victorious Prussians overran their country and entered their proud city in the great war of 1870-71.

"It took us noarly a month to hear of the decision victors of Labraga at Non-Country and the decision with the second secon 1870-71.

"It took us nearly a month to hear of the decisive victory of Jackson at New Orleans, and until we did hear of it we felt any thing but safe. I was a diligent reader of the Napoleonic wars, and admired the Duke of Wellington as a great General, his masterly work in the conducting of the Peninsular war having induced me to form that opinion. I thought that Napoleon's back was completely broken when the allies entered Paris in 1814. Although I detested Bonaparte, I felt cheap and inclined to be sorry. Why! Because the English were then at war with us, and I imagined that, now that the French were completely cowed, and complications in that direction settled, they would be free to favor us with their undivided attention, send Wellington and the heroes of the Peninsular over here, and that we would have no troops to compete with them. That delusion was dispelled when Jackson, with five thousand raw troops, inflicted a bloody defeat upon Packenham (the Man of Salamanca) and twelve thousand Spanish veterans at the defense of New Orleans.

A visitor to the present abiding place of Samuel Lutz, approaching the residence of Mr. Lesher, with whom he lives, will hardly fail to observe a heavy sandstone boulder, set firmly in the earth, and bearing on its corrugated face the inscription:

JACOB LUTZ SETTLED HERE October, 15, 1802.

October 16, 1877. 75th Anniversary. The bowlder was found in the neighbo and looks as though it might contain an ture of flint and a touch of iron ore. Resuming his talk, Samuel Lutz said:

Resuming his talk, Samuel Lutz said:
"My great grandfather settled at Lower Lancon, below Bethlehem, in Northampton County, Pa., some time about the middle of the last century. At the distribution of his father's property, under the law of primogeniture, his cleer brother teok the lion's share, and I don't believe he allowed his sister much of what was left. My great grandfather, to speak plainly, was a numskull, and his son, my grandfather, followed closely in his footsteps. But there the mental deficiency stopped. His wife was a woman of brains, and the fact that she was a good manager, possessed of fine business qualigood manager, possessed of fine business qualifications, probably saved him from starvation. My grandfather's mother was born in 1725, so that branch of the family's ancestors must have settled in Pennsylivnia early in the last cen-

tury.
"My grandfather's name was Michael Lutz. ged to escape their blandishments and remain

power to promote such alliances. How he managed to escape their blandishments and remain a bachelor until he was past forty. I can not tell. Speaking of his death at the age of eighty-three, I may say that I am the only Lutz in the male line that I ever heard of who attained beyond that age. My father's sister got up into the nineties before she went to her reward, and I think I take after her in longevity, physical appearance and characteristics.

"Speaking of the religious beliefs of the pioneer Pennsylvanians and influence of the clergy over their flocks, the Reform and Lutheran forms of religion had the most extensive following. The Moravian Brethren, those intrepid pioneer missionaries and followers of the faith for which John Huss suffered at the stake, founded the town of Bethlehem. The Quakers, of course, came first, but they found few converts among Germans. There were very few churches, especially up in the Blue Mountains, for the country and the people were too poor to build them. The meetings were held in the woods and groves, which were God's first temples, Muhlenberg, a Hanoverian, and a very wise and learned man, who had been court chaplain to George the First, of England, came to America especially to establish and organize Lutheranism. His son, also an eminent clergyman.

woods and groves, which were God's first temples. Muhlenberg, a Hanoverian, and a very wise and learned man, who had been court chaplain to George the First, of England, came to America especially to establish and organize Lutheranism. His son, also an eminent clergyman, doffed the clerical garb when the Revolutionary war broke out, and donned the buff and blue of a General in the Continental armies. This last one had an entry of three thousand acres over on Darby creek, that amount of land having been granted him by the State of Virginia in consideration of his illustrious military services during the war.

"In Northumberland County the first churches were built of logs, but as the people grew richer by the exercise of a wise thrift, characteristic of the Pennsylvania German Catholics in Pennsylvania, until after the Revolution. Did you ever read the 'Colloquies of Erasmus' No. I had it oace, but some borrowing friend got it away from me. Well, that work gives a better ides of the German religious character than anything else I know of.

"I was only six years old when I was sent to school at Buffalo Valley, now in Union County, but when I received the rudinents of an education there it was located in Northumberland County. At that time I could not speak a word of English except 'yes' and 'no.' The school was taught by an English master, and I never received instruction from any other kind of a teacher. We were first taught the alphabet, and I remember that having the long German 'ah' for a and 'a' for e in my mind and on my tongue made it very difficult to give the proper English pronunciation. For instance, I said 'A-england' for England and 'Swadan' for Bweeden. My first teacher was a tail, elderly man, whose name I can not recall. We had nothing but the primer, Diliworth's Spellingbook and Diliworth's Arithmetic for text-books to guide our young minds aleng the paths of knowledge, and united with it this drawback; I could learn quickly enough, but found it difficult to retain what sentered into my mind. Now

cantile pursuits, and later he became a school teacher. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1848 he removed to Chillicothe. While awaiting professional em-ployment Judge Safford devoted his time to literary pursuits, and in the year 1850 he wrote

Chillicothe. While awaiting professional employment Judge Safford devoted his time to literary pursuits, and in the year 1850 he wrote and published a brief biography of Herman Blennerhassett which, in the year 1851, was enlarged by the addition of much new matter and its title changed to that of the "Blennerhassett Papers." The information contained in this important work was freely drawn upon by the late Dr. Parton in his second edition of the "Life of Aaron Burr," and he has given Mr. Safford credit for his researches.

In the fall of 1857 Judge Safford was elected a Senator from the counties of Ross and Highland. In 1850 he was nominated by the Ohio Democrats for Lieutenant Governor, on the ticket with Hon. Rufus P. Ranney. The ticket was not successful. In 1856 Mr. Safford was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio, and filled the office with credit to himself and satisfor the Fifth Judicial District of Onio, and fill-ed the office with credit to himself and satis-faction to those who had legal relations with him, till 1874, when he declined a renomination. He has resumed the practice of law, but still takes time to do some literary work. He now has in preparation an interesting series of pa-pers on "The Domestic Life of Aaron Burr." as illustrated in the correspondence and journals illustrated in the correspondence and journals of himself, wife and daughter. These monographs will be furnished to some of the magazines under the general title of "Theadosia," and they will throw some fresh light upon the



home life and inner character of these remark

nome life and inner character of these remark-able people.

There lives in Chillicothe to-day an aged man who is the last grandchild of Rufus Putnam, who led the first colony of settlers to Ohio in 1788. The grandson bears the full name of his distinguished ancestor, General Rufus Putnam, and he has in his possession a great many rel-ics of historical interest and a large part of his grandfather's correspondence and private paers and manuscripts.
General Putnam is President of the North-

west Pioneer Association, and has a lively in-terest in all matters bearing upon the early his-tory of the Northwest Territory.

Among the old papers which he has put into my possession is the subjoined schedule of laws for the government of the colony at Marietta, printed and posted in 1788.

printed and posted in 1788.

"The emigrants under the command of General Rufus Putnam landed their boats at the upper point of the Muskingum river, Marietta, on the 7th of April, 1788, where they unloaded their effects. The boards which they brought with them for the erection of temporary huts, were landed and properly disposed of. A large tent was put up for the Governor of the colony, General Putnam. And in this tent he transacted all the business of the colony. On the 9th of April, 1788, the Governor's chart of laws was read by his private secretary, General Benjar Supper, and approved by the members of the

colony association:
"First—Be it ordained by the Officery and Council, that said territory be one district, sub-lect to be divided into five districts, as future ircumstances may make it expedient.
"Second—Be it ordained that the Governo

"Second—He it ordained that the Governor and his officery may make such laws, civil, criminal and military, for the colony, but not to conflict with the laws of the original restablished U. S. laws of 1787.

"Third—He ft ordained that the Grand Council composed of three Supreme Judges and three Territorial Association Judges, before whom shall be tried and decided all the business of the colony, civil, criminal and military.

ary.
"Fourth—The Grand Council will hold their sessions 5th July, 7th, 9th of April and 2d Wednesday, Sept., annually, where all claims against the association must be presented and

against the association must be presented and canceled.

"Fifth—Be it ordained that the Governor receive at the rate of forty dollars per month for his services while performing the duties of his office. All other officery and grand council one dollar per day while in the performance of their duties, martial, military, musicians, chapiain, singers and teachers of schools.

"Sixth—Be it ordained that all permanent emigrants to the Territory shall be entitled to one

"Seventh—Be it ordained that all permanent om-grants to the Territory shall be entitled to one hundred acres of land free, within the North-west purchase.

"Seventh—Be it ordained that all pioneers and their descendants may become life and benefit members of the Emigrant Associa-tion, Northwest Territory, by paying \$1 per an-num to the Governor, for the use of the associa-

"Eighth-Be it ordained that all member must entertain emigrants, visit the sick clothe the naked, feed the hungry, attend funerals cabin raisings, log rollings, huskings; have their atch-strings always out.
"Ninth—Be it ordained that all members of the colony, from the ages of eighteen to forty-five, must perform four days of military duty per annum. All uniformed companies may drill once a month, dates and places fixed by their

meers. Officer drills once a year.



GENERAL RUPUS PUTNAM, JR

the colony must celebrate 22d February, 7th April and 4th July, annually. Also in proper manner observe the 28th November, 28th December and 1st day of January annually.

"Eleventh—Be it ordained that every member must keep the Sabbath by attending some place of religious worship agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience.

"Twelfth—Be it ordained that common schools should be established so soon as emigration to the Territory is sufficient.

"Thirteenth—Be it ordained that a library of

-Be it ordained that a library of "Thirteenth historical and school-books be established a the Governor's headquarters, and that Genera Molatosh, who is now engaged in writing a history of the colony, will serve as legal agen for that purpose; also, Colonel Timothy Film act as an assistant. Also, that all official apfor that purpose; also, Colonel Timothy Fint act as an assistant. Also, that all official appointments be made by the Governor of the Colony and confirmed by the Grand Council. Be it further ordained that the (Metropolis) be named (Marietta), in honor of Queen Marie Antoinette, of France, who gave aid and influence during the darkest days of the Revolution. Ordered that three copies of this territorial chart of ordinances be copied and posted, as ordained: One at Fort Harmar, one at the East Point and one at the Stockade. These ordinances to take effect on the 1st day of May, 1786 (Queen Marie's birthday).

"By the Governor of the Northwest Territory, 9th of April, 1788.

"By his Private Secretary, N. W.T..

"BRIJANIN TUPPER.

"N. B.—Amendment April 7, 1892. The title Governor erased and President instituted. Also: the fee of one dollar per annum to one dollar for life. (Commissions to those entitled, one dollar.) True copy from original; price per copy, one dollar. True copy from original; price per copy, one dollar. True copy from original; price per copy, one dollar. The father of John Putnam, who has a foreign appointment under the Cleveland Administration, and of Rufus Putnam, the editor of the Boss County Register.—Frank B. Leonie, in Cincinnati Commercial

TEMPERANCE READING.

CAN'T AFFORD IT.

Why the Success of the Temperance Move-ment Should Depend Upon Working-Men More Than Any Other Class. In reply to an appeal which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union addressed to the working-men, the Chicago Socialists deny that the wageworkers are especially addicted to drink. and go into an elaborate argument to prove that such intemperance as does exist among them is due to harsh social and industrial conditions. Cardinal Manning, in a recent discussion of the intemperance of England, made substantially the same point, so far as the drinking habits of working-men are oncerned, though he found the remedy for the evils of drink rather in moral and religious influences, assisted by certain measures of legislative restraint, like local option, than in any change in the constitution of society. It can be said of this country, as he said of England, that the vice of intemperance is by no means confined to any particular portion of the community. It is more prevalent in proportion among the idle and those in better circumstances than among the wageworkers, though its ruinious effects are more observable in the case of the

Here in New York, for instance, it is safe to say that the Wall street brokers drink more, proportionately, than the carpenters and masons who put up the buildings in which they have their offices. The run of merchants drink far more than their porters, packers and cartmen. Indulgence which would cause loss of place to the employed brings no such penalty to the employer.

The proportion of drunkards, too, is as great among those who drink in clubs and expensive bar-rooms as in those who patronize the cheaper saloons. and experiments and analyses made by chemists show that the distilled liquor consumed in the one is, as a rule, as injurious as that obtained in the other. The victims of a diseased appetite for alcohol may be better protected from public observation when they are in the ranks of the more prosperous, but they are not less numerous in proportion, as an accurate census of the victims of drink still abroad or in confinement would prove.

But intemperance is worse for the poor than for the rich, for it carries with it loss of ability to make a steady living. No man who depends on daily wages can afford to indulge in dissipation which weakens his capacity for labor. He might as well cut the sinews of his arms. Therefore the sensible working-man looks on drink as an enemy to be ceaselessly combated, for it takes from him not merely the money he has, but also the power of earning more, and so consigns him to wretchedness and degradation. Intemperance should be left for the rich fools who know of no better way in which to spend the money they are unfit to possess.

Doubtless, too, the conditions of the age-worker tend to some extent to produce a depraved desire for stimulants, and yet not so much as the conditions of those who live in luxury and comparative idleness. Steady occupation which yields an income sufficient only for the substantial comforts of life ought to be more provocative of so-briety than a life of leisure or abundance. Even if the working-man is tempted to dissipation on one side, on the other he has every inducement to avoid injurious indulgence, for a clear head, steady nerves and a reputation for Temper ance are essential to success in obtain-

ing and keeping work. perance movement, for Temperance is a first necessity with them, and they can bring the strongest practical arguments in its favor. They should, too, be less disposed than other men to listen to excuses for such madness, and require as the test of a real desire for social improvement willingness to stand out against the curse of drink .- N. Y. Sun.

ENGLISH TEMPERANCE LAWS. Early Endeavors of Great Britain to Check the Rum Curse Running Riot Among Her People.

The most stringent laws we have had

passed were those of James I., which may almost be called the first piece of temperance legislation; for though the act of Edward VI. gave power to the justices to suppress unnecessary tip-pling-houses, it was chiefly directed against using unlawful games, and bound the licensed victualers to keep good order in their houses. The act in the first year of James was intended to restrain the inordinate haunting and tippling in inns and ale-houses; it declares the "true use of ale-houses" to be for the relief of wayfarers, and not for the "entertainment of lewde and idle people." There was to be a penalty of ten shillings for permitting "unlawful drinking." and all drinking was unlawful except by bona fide travelers, and by artisans and laborers during their dinner hour. The publichouse was only to be open to residents in the locality for one hour in the day for the consumption of liquor on the premises. This act was made perpetual, with some modifications, intended to render conviction more easy, in the last Parliament of James. In the first of Charles the ity for self-government, we have a penalties were somewhat relaxed, but great deal to learn and a great many the law could not be enforced, and crying evils to get rid of .- George Fred under these stringent laws drunkenness increased apace. It had reached an extraordinary pitch in 1659, when a French Protestant wrote from London; "There is within this city and in all the towns of England which I have passed through, so prodigious a number of alcohol produces in regular stages red houses where they sell a certain drink ness, intense congestions, morbid secalled ale, that I think a good half of the inhabitants may be denominated ale-bouse keepers. But what is most deplorable where gentlemen sit and spend much more of their time drinking a muddy kind of beverage, and using tobacco, which has universally besotted the nation, and at which I hear they have consumed many noble estates. And that nothing may be wanting to the height of luxury alcohol weaken the muscles and break and implety of this abomination, they the endurance. We visit the training have translated the organs out of the grounds of oarsmen, pedestrians and churches to set them up in taverns, prize-fighters and learn everywhere the chanting their dithyrambics and bestial same lesson, alcohol is a poison to mus-

struments which were wont to assist them in the celebration of God's praises, and regulate the voices of the worst singers in the world, which are the English in their churches at present .- Contemporary Review.

THE "DARK" CONTINENT. Henry Stanley Tells How It Has Bee More "Darkened" by the Advent Civilization and Rum,

During his recent visit to America Henry M. Stanley placed himself on record with regard to the use of alcoholic stimulants among those who undergo the hardships and exposure which accompany the work of exploring a new country. Mr. Stanley's African experiences make him competent to speak with authority, and in an interview published in the Voice, of this city, he declares very decidedly against the use of gin and other liquors as practiced by the old traders and travelers in the Dark Continent. He says: "The very atmosphere seems hostile to the physique of the men who pin their faith on whisky, rum and brandy. Such men invariably suc-cumb." There has existed a general impression among Europeans that alcohol in some form must be used to ward off the attacks of fever and malaria that are chief among the dangers encountered in traveling through African swamps and deserts. Mr. Stanley declares that such use only aggravates disease and hastens death.

Upon the natives the results of asso ciation and contact with the liquor using whites have been deplorably apparent. On the west coast, which ha been longer known than the east and south, intemperance has existed to an extent that has greatly retarded the civilization and advancement of the people. Gin is the favorite liquor in hat part of the continent, and in some places it is the substitute for money. eing supplied by traders to the natives in exchange for their commodities The physical excellence of the people enables them to indulge to excess for a ong time without breaking down. They learn to love the liquor before it has injured them sufficiently to warn against continuing its use. The evil as as yet been confined almost entire ly to the coast region, where it has reatly hindered missionary work.

In the interior it is as yet unknown, simply because the white man has not yet penetrated so that he can conduct a regular commerce. When he does reach there, it is all too apparent that ne will take the odious traffic in alchol along. It is too profitable to be given up for so trifling a reason as the moral and physical safety and health of these savage people! What a reflection on the civilization and humanity of the Caucasian race! The governments of those European nations that are assuming control of these new African colnies, might greatly hinder the pernicious business, if they were so dis posed. Mr. Stanley's testimony is a strong argument for their so doing. It would be comparatively easy to keep the whisky and gin trade out of these countries as yet uncontaminated by its presence.—N. Y. Witness.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Last year 5.226 women were arrested in Boston; 2,864 of them were drunk when arrested.

It is estimated by the New York Sun that New York consumes annually 6,000,000 barrels of beer at a cost of **\$38,400,000.** A CORRESPONDENT of the Christian

Union, writing from England, says that usually there is on the communion table in Nonconformist churches one Therefore it is the working-men who should carry forward the great Temusing any but unfermented wine.

THE brewers of this city hold mortgages on liquor saloous to the amount of over \$7,000,000, and, to get back their money, they have largely increased the number of these saloons, and are now fitting them up in gorgeous style to draw the giddy flies into their treacherous webs.—N. Y. Witness.

Two samples of whisky were lately purchased in Worcester, Mass., the Spy says, at the instigation of a local clergyman, who had them analyzed. One was from a prominent drug-store, the other from one of the lowest dives in town. Both, the report says, were alike vile, and so near alike that only an expert could distinguish one from one other.

A PROMINENT life insurance man in Hartford, Conn., says that his experience and the records of life insurance have shown him that young men of twenty years of age who abstain entire-ly from all kinds of intoxicating drinks have a good prospect of living to be sixty-four years of age; while the moderate drinker, at twenty years of age, can only expect to live to be thir ty-five and one-half years old.

PROGRESS in Temperance there certainly has been, but when we look abroad and see what the saloon still means in our community life, how large a feature it is in social problems, how deeply it colors and affects not only the character and tone of our politics, but those of our morals, of our intellectual status, of our domestic existence, it will have to be admitted that hitherto popular sensibility on this question has been sluggish and dull, and that for a nation commonly credited with capac-

eric Parsons, in Atlantic Monthly. WE put a drop of alcohol into a man's eye. It poisons it. We try it upon the lining of a living stomach. Again it poisons it. We study, after death, the stomachs of drinking men, and find sailors and soldiers, and find it helps to freeze them in the Arctic regions, and exhaust them in the tropics. We watch two regiments on a long march in India, one with and the other without grog, and are driven to the conclusion that even moderate quantities of enting their dithyrambics and bestial same lesson, alcohol is a poison to mus-chanalise to the tune of those in-



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